

Alexandria Advertiser

AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1801.

Vol. 1.]

[No. 301.]

Sale by Auction.

On **MONDAY** next,
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room,

Rum in hhds. and bls.

Sugar in do.
Coffee in bags,
Soap and Candles in boxes,
Raisins in do.
Starch in do.
Tobacco in kegs, &c.

ALSO,
A quantity of **Dry Goods,**
Viz.

Kendal Cottons,

Kerseys,
Haltchiefs, Plains,
Plaids, Coatings,
Duffels, Flannels,
Irish and Sheeting Linens,
German Osnaburghs,
Calicoes, Durants,
Shawls, Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' Silk Gloves,
Sewing Silks, Threads, &c.

H. and T. MOORE,
Auctioneers.

Public Sale.

On **TUESDAY,**

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

3d and 4th proof Antigua and
Jamaica Rum in hhds. and bls.

French Brandy in bls.
Holland Gin in bls.
Teneriffe Wine in casks,
Cordials in bls.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
Molasses in hhds.
Rice in tierces and bls.
Soap in boxes,
Queens and Earthen Ware in crates,
handsomely assorted,
30 boxes Havana Segars,
Cotton in bales—on a credit.

ALSO,
A variety of **DRY GOODS,**

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad and narrow Cloths,
Flannels and Planes,
Carpets and Carpeting,
Irish and German Linens,
Worsted and cotton Stockings,
Calicoes and Gingham,
A variety of Muslin and Muffin Hand-
kerchiefs and Shawls,
Table Cloths, Hats,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
Nov. 27. Vendue Master.

Pursuant to a Deed of Trust from
Amariah Prost and Esther his wife, to
the subscriber, dated 13th day of August,
1800, will be sold to the highest bidder,
at public auction, on the first day of De-
cember next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at
Stelle's tavern in the City of Washing-
ton,

A LOT of GROUND,

Being a moiety of No. 17, contained
in square 634, fronting 27 feet 4 inches,
on north Capitol street, in said city, ad-
joining the south wall of the buildings
lately erected by Gen. Washington. This
spot of ground is considered very valuable
from its nearness to the Capitol and plea-
sant situation, commanding an extensive
prospect of the city and its vicinity. The
title will be made indisputably good, and
the terms of sale made known at the time
and place beforementioned.

JOHN G. LADD,
Alexandria, Nov. 2, 1801.

Also will be offered for sale at the
same time and place, the remaining part
of said Lot No. 17, being of the same di-
mensions as the above, and lying contiguous
thereto, and previously disposed of
at private sale, by

AMARIAH PROST.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT

COTTON & STEWART'S

Book-Store, Royal-street,

POLITICAL ESSAYS,

RELATIVE TO THE

War of the French Revolution;

—VIZ.—

AN ARGUMENT

Against continuing the War, for the sub-
version of the Republican Government of
France:

A LETTER

To the Duke of Portland, being an answer

to the two Letters of the late Right

Hon. Edmund Burke, against treating

for Peace with the French Republic:—

And

A MEMORIAL,

Proposing a Plan, for the Conquest and

Emancipation of Spanish America, by

means which would promote the tran-
quillity of Ireland.

BY JAMES WORKMAN, Esq.

Nov. 20.

Thompson and Veitch

Have received by the brig Commerce, capt.

Baldwin, from England,

A Consignment of a Quantity of

DRY GOODS,

Amongst which are,

Printed calicoes and chintzes,

Mullins of various kinds,

Plain and figured cambric,

Mullinets and dimities,

Irish linens and table linens,

Shawls, hosiery and ribbons,

Blanketing, ferges, &c. &c.

Being desirous of closing the sales speedily,

the above goods will be sold unusually low,

for cash, produce or notes at a short date.

Aug. 7. d

Lawrence Owen

Has commenced business in King-street,

nearly opposite the Washington Tavern

where he has on hand

A general assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Among which are a handsome assortment

of London Superfine Cloths, which he will

sell low for Cash.

October 22. d

CHINA.

JAMES BACON

Has received from Philadelphia, a consi-
gnment of

INDIA CHINA,

Consisting of

Blue and white Dining Sets, 170 pieces,

Evening Tea Sets from 49 to 64 do.

Nankeen Breakfast Sets,

Bowls, Cake Plates, &c. which he will

dispose of on very low terms for cash.

Being about to quit the DRY GOODS

business, he will dispose of the remainder

of his stock in that line, considerably un-
der first cost.

Oct. 26. d

DANCING.

Mr. LONGER gives notice,

that his school will open on Friday next,

at Mr. Thomas Herbert's house, corner

of Cameron and Fairfax streets, and con-
tinues on Friday and Saturday, every
week, from ten till one in the forenoon,
and from two till five in the afternoon.
Price of tuition Ten Dollars per quarter.

Mr. L. will likewise open his

NIGHT SCHOOL,

on the evening of Saturday next, and con-
tinues every Thursday and Friday night,
from six till nine o'clock. Price Eight
Dollars per quarter.

Nov. 26. 33t

A boy about 14 years of age, of a good
education, and respectable connections will
be taken as an apprentice at the office of the
ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

THE Anniversary

Meeting of the St. Andrew Society will

be held at Gadsby's tavern on Monday the

30th inst. at 10 o'clock.

By order of the President.

A. HENDERSON, Sec'y.

Alex. Nov. 25.

NOTICE.

THE members of the "Alexandria Soci-
ety for the Relief and Protection of Persons
Illegally held in Bondage," are informed

that a stated quarterly meeting will be held

at M'Clellan's school room, on Saturday e-
vening next, at 6 o'clock. Some important

propositions from the general convention

which will be submitted to their considera-
tion, demand a full and punctual attend-
ance.

A. M'CLELLAN, Sec'y.

Nov. 26.

A Charity Sermon

WILL be delivered next Lord's day,

in the Forenoon, before the St. Andrew's

Society, and at their request, by their

Chaplain, Dr. MUIR, at the Presbyterian

Church.

The members of the Society are request-
ed to meet at the Court-House precisely

at 11 o'clock, that they may walk toge-
ther in procession to the place of worship.

Whatever may be collected on this oc-
casion shall be distributed among the

needy, without any respect to country or

religious distinctions.

By Order of the Society.

W. M. WILSON, President.

Alexandria, 25th November, 1801.

The Members of the Presbyterian

Congregation, as well as all those who

any way contribute to the support of the

Gospel Ministry in said congregation, are

earnestly requested to meet at their Church,

to take into consideration a very interest-
ing question, which will be laid before them on

Friday Evening next, at early candle

light, of which the Bell will also give

notice.

Wednesday, Nov. 25.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next, will be sold, at the

Vendue Store,

2 boxes Irish Linens.

P. G. MARSTELLER,

Nov. 25. Vendue Master.

For Liverpool,



The British BRIG

THOMAS,

J. Drewry, Master;

Burthen about 300 hhds. on her first voy-
age, and sails well; part of her cargo is

engaged. For freight of the remainder,

which will be taken on liberal terms, ap-
ply to

GEO. WORTHINGTON.

Alexandria, Nov. 5. d

SHREVE & JANNEY

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their store on Union between Prince and
Duke streets,

N. England Rum in bls.

Molasses in hhds.

Sugar in bls.

Coffee in bags and bls.

Pepper of an excellent quality in bags,

Hyslop, fouchong and bohea tea by the

chest,

Castile and white soap in boxes,

45 boxes segars of an excellent quality,

Fine salt,

Mackarel by the barrel,

Cod fish by the box,

Florence oil in boxes of one doz. each,

Fifty barrels and 50 hhds. of Sugar.

Also,

Ladies' Morocco slippers by the box,

Mens' frong do. by the doz,

Ravens duck by the piece or bale,

A few bales of gurrals and falgochys,
and are in daily expectation of an addi-
tional supply.

Sept. 14. d

FALL GOODS.

William Oxley and Co.

HAVE IMPORTED,

In the Reserve from London, and Aliga-
tor from Liverpool,

Part of their Fall Goods,

which will be sold very low for cash or

approved notes, and a liberal credit will

be given to their punctual customers.

Oct. 5. d

JUST RECEIVED,

COARSE WOOLLENS,

Consisting of

Nap'd cottons, half thicks, pladdings,

striped blankets and kersey duffels. For

sale on very moderate terms by the pack-
age, on the usual credit.

Wm. HODGSON.

Oct. 6. d

FALL GOODS.

Robert T. Hooe and Co.

HAVE RECEIVED,

Per ship Orion from Liverpool, and ship

Reserve from London,

DRY GOODS,

suitable to the approaching season, which

will be sold on reasonable terms by the

piece or package only.

They have likewise for Sale,

A quantity of German linens,

Hardware from Birmingham,

Earthen ware in crates,

Brown sugar in hhds. and bls.

Coffee in bags.

Sept. 14.

45 gr. casks of excellent

Old PORT WINE,

Liverpool Salt, loose

do. do. in sacks.

For Charter,

To any Island in the West-Indies, the

schooner MISSISSIPPI.

Freight Wanted,

For Charleston, for sch'r Two Brothers.

Apply to

Wm. I. HALL.

Merchants Wharf, Nov. 18. d

FALL GOODS.

The Subscriber has received,

by the Reserve from London, part of his

FALL ASSORTMENT,

and is in daily expectation of receiving

the balance by the first arrivals from Li-
verpool.

James Wilson.

Sept. 12. d

FALL GOODS.

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.

HAVE IMPORTED,

In the Reserve from London, and the AL-
ligator from Liverpool,

A large and general assortment of

FALL GOODS,

Which are opening for sale on the usual

terms.

They have also on hand,

A large quantity of ISLE of MAY

and TURKS ISLAND

SALT,

suitable for the Western country, and

three bushel Sacks.

Oct. 3. d

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the

estate of captain William Chapman,

deceased, are requested to furnish the same

to the subscriber, properly authenticated,

for settlement; and all those indebted to

said estate, are desired to make immediate

payment—no longer indulgence can be

given, but the accounts must be closed as

soon as possible.

JOHN FOSTER.

Nov. 2. 201m Adn'r.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, Sept. 27.

In consequence of the many diversions to which the complimentary days give occasion, politics are entirely forgotten here for some days, and even the journals appear very irregular. The concourse at the exhibitions at the Louvre, is particularly great in the evening, on account of the beautiful illuminations.

The Russian ambassador, count Markow, prince Dolgoruky, and the Russian colonel, baron Nikant, arrived here almost at the same time, from St. Petersburg.

The prefect of the department of Le-man, and B. Dolomier, have set out for Geneva, to lay the foundation stone for the hospital and house of entertainment, which the first consul has directed to be built on the top of the Simolon. They will at the same time visit Mount Blanc, the highest mountain in Europe, which according to the latest calculations, is elevated 2426 fathoms (toises) above the surface of the sea, while the Peake of Teneriffe is only 2000, and Mount Aëna, in Sicily, only 1072 toises higher than the sea. Only the Cordelliers, in America, are higher than Mount Blanc.

LONDON, October 3.

FRENCH CLERGY.

Extract of a letter from Rome, Aug. 29.

"The Concordat, agreed upon between the Pope and the First Consul, had for its object to re-establish in France the public worship of the Catholic Church. The Sovereign Pontiff explained himself formally, & the French Minister Cacault has made no mystery of it. The Cardinal Caprara, appointed Legate a latere to see the Concordat executed, is to take his route through the Tyrol, and enter France by the way of Alsace. The promulgation of the Bull will not take place till he arrives in Paris. He will reside there for about a year to consolidate the business. This intelligence is authentic; but what now follows has not the same degree of authenticity, because the First Consul has threatened to withdraw his signature, if the clauses of the Concordat should be published before it was officially promulgated.

"There is mention of a general resignation of all the French Bishops. The Pope takes upon him to demand that the old Prelates, and the First Consul will oblige the new to conform to the proposition.

"The Episcopal Sees will be filled up by persons presented to them by the First Consul, and confirmed by the Pope, as has been done in France before the Revolution. The Curates are to be appointed by the Bishops and Prefects jointly. The Catholic Religion is to be recognized as that of the Majority of the French, its ministers to have salaries, and a sanction is to be given to the sale of the ecclesiastical property. The form of the engagement to be taken is to be—We promise fidelity to the Government of the French Republic, as established by the Constitution."

"The Jesuits of Spain, who had last year permission to return to their country, have since received counterorders. The Pope has granted to those of Russia a new brief, which confirms their general and their institution, establishing them throughout the whole of the Empire upon the same footing that they were before their dissolution, notwithstanding any bull, brief, &c. to the contrary. They are also restored in Sardinia, some parts of Italy, and in Rome, with a numerous body of novices.

There are two houses of them in France—the one at Paris, the other at Rouen. The institution bears the title of the Society of the Faith of Jesus. The Abbe De Broglie is gone to found a seminary of them in England, but we understand that the old Jesuits do not acknowledge this establishment, and consider its members only as bastard Jesuits."

VIENNA, Sept. 19.

In the night of the 17th, count Lerois de Cobenzel arrived here from Paris, and yesterday went to the emperor in the country. At his audience of leave, the first consul presented him with an apartment for his diamonds, and brought a letter for the Order of St. Stephen, of which he is Grand Cross. But are admitted at 100,000 francs. It could now soon be decided who is to be chief Chancellor.

In the higher articles, it is reported that the court of London, in the negotiations with France, has proposed "to restore the

kingdom of Austria in favor of the Archduke Ferdinand, as a secundo-geniture of the house of Austria, and that the same was to consist of the ci-devant Belgium, the bishoprick of Liege, Aix la Chapelle, Stablo, and Malmedy."

On the 16th in the presence of the emperor, the first stone was laid for the new bridge over our arm in the Danube.

MILAN, Sept. 12.

The king of Etruria has appointed the marquis Viviano, a friend of the count Ventura, the prime minister. Besides the loan of 100,000 scudi of the city of Florence, he has demanded another of 150,000 of the city of Leghorn.

At Leghorn, the corps of Polanders marched out, and arrested several persons who rejoiced too loud at the misfortune of the two French frigates, the Succes and the Bravour. The continuation of the siege of Porto Ferrajo suffers thereby very much, and the commanders of that garrison have declared, "that they will not give up the place until a formal written resignation of the archduke Ferdinand was produced to them."

LEGHORN, Sept. 6.

The frigates, which have now disappeared from our neighborhood, have carried off with them the French frigate Succes, which together with 6 transports, which were to carry provisions and ammunition to the island Elba, fell into their hands. The French army before Porto Ferrajo, is thereby put into a great deal of distress, being in want of every necessary, and the barren island can furnish them with no sustenance.

The French frigate Bravour, which was wrecked, cannot be saved. The French are saving the cannon out of her, but the wreck will be abandoned to the sea.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW YORK, November 19.

Extract of a letter from the editor of the Savannah Museum, to his correspondent in New York, dated

Savannah, Oct. 18.

"Since I wrote to you last, I have experienced a great deal of trouble and anxiety. Wishing to do equal justice to all parties, and to conduct our paper with impartiality we gave admission to a number of pieces on both sides of the question. At the particular request of two young men of antifeederal politics, though much against our own inclination, we published an extract from the Aurora, containing some remarks unfavorable to the character of general Gunn. This drew forth an answer from a friend of the general, under the signature of Q. who enjoined upon us secrecy, as to the author. After this publication, the young men just mentioned waited upon us, to know who was the writer of it; his name, of course, we refused to give up, and they left us, though very much dissatisfied. In the evening I went to the post-office, and whilst I was waiting for the papers, gen. Jackson stepped in, and shortly after, entering into conversation with me, began a long harangue, which he ended in praising his own exploits during the American revolution, and declaring that the country (and this state in particular) was indebted to him for its independence. He then observed to me that, when I came to Savannah, I was a good republican, to which I replied, that my principles were the same now that they ever had been; he contradicted me, and said that I was in British pay. To so direct an affront I gave him the lie, upon which he threatened to break my head. I prepared myself for the attack, but after his making a great noise, the scene closed for the evening. The two young men before spoken of are aids to gen. Jackson, and were by him, no doubt, instigated to their subsequent conduct; for, after the affair with the general, they again called upon us and demanded the author of Q. We persisted in our refusal, when one of them made an attack upon me with a loaded horsewhip, while I was unarmed. I was fortunate enough to remain the blow, and had an opportunity of handling him pretty roughly.

"After this they collected a mob, presented their pistols to my breast, threatening to pull down our house, and to heave the types into the river, if we did not instantly give up the author's name; but they were soon opposed by more than an equal number respectable citizens; which occasioned them to disperse in a terrible rage. They collected a third time, but finding the respectable part of the inhabi-

tants determined to protect us they moved off, still swearing vengeance.

"Next day there was a meeting called of republicans, as they are pleased to stile themselves, at which, among other propositions that were made, one was that no printer in the state of Georgia should be allowed to print any thing against the President. Gen. JACKSON attended this meeting, and was appointed one of a committee to draft rules and organize a society in each county of the state, for the purpose of carrying into execution the above plan.

BALTIMORE, November 25.

THE LATEST.

Yesterday afternoon arrived, the ship Perseverance, captain Bryden, in thirty-four days from Lord's, bringing news to the 14th of October.

TREATY OF PEACE

Between the French Republic and the Kingdom of Portugal.

The first consul of the French republic, in the name of the French people and his royal highness the prince regent of the kingdom of Portugal and Algarva, equally animated with the desire of establishing those relations of commerce and amity which subsisted between both states previous to the war, have determined to conclude a treaty of peace, through the mediation of his Catholic majesty, and have appointed for this purpose the following plenipotentiaries, viz.

The first consul has nominated, in the name of the French people, citizen Lucien Buonaparte, and his royal highness the prince regent of the kingdom of Portugal and Algarva, his excellency Cypriano Ribeiro Freire, commander of the order of Christ, one of the council of his royal highness, and his minister plenipotentiary to his Catholic majesty; which plenipotentiaries, after having exchanged their respective powers, have agreed upon the following articles:

I. There shall be from henceforth peace, friendship and good understanding, between the French republic and the kingdom of Portugal. All hostilities, both by land and sea, shall cease immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty; that is to say, within fifteen days in Europe and the seas which bound it and the coast of Africa on this side of the Equator; within forty days after the aforesaid ratifications in the territories and seas of America and Africa on the other side of the Equator; and 3 months after in all the territories and seas to the westward of Cape Horn, and to the east of the Cape of Good Hope. All the prizes made after these respective periods, in the latitudes mentioned, shall be respectively restored. The prisoners on each side shall be restored, and the same political relations re-established between the two powers as existed before the war.

II. All the ports and roads of Portugal in Europe shall immediately be shut, and continue so until the conclusion of peace between France and England, against all English vessels, both of war and trade; and the said ports and roads shall be open to all the vessels of war and trade belonging to the French republic and her allies.

As to the ports and roads of Portugal in other parts of the world, the present article shall be obligatory within the periods above fixed for the cessation of hostilities.

III. Portugal engages not to furnish, during the course of the present war, to the enemies of the French republic and her allies, any succours in troops, vessels, arms, ammunition, provisions, or money of any kind, or in any manner whatever. All anterior acts, engagements, or conventions, contrary to the present article, shall be revoked, and regarded as null and void.

IV. The boundaries of the French and Portuguese Guyana shall be determined in future by the river Carapanatuba, which flows into the river Amazon, about a third of a degree north latitude, above Fort Macapa. These limits shall follow the course of the river to its source, whence they shall take a direction to the grand chain of mountains which divide the course of the river; they shall follow the windings of that chain to the point nearest to Rio Branco, between the second and third degree north of the Equator.

The Indians of the two Guyanas, who in the course of the war may have been carried off from their habitations, shall be respectively restored.

The citizens or subjects of the two powers, who may be comprised within the

new determination of the limits, may reciprocally retire to the possessions of their respective states. They shall likewise have power to dispose of their property, moveable and immoveable, for a period of two years, to be computed from the day of exchanging the ratifications of the present treaty.

V. A treaty of commerce shall be negotiated between the two powers, to establish in a definitive manner the commercial relations between France and Portugal in the mean time is agreed upon—

First—That the communication shall be re-established immediately after the exchange of the ratifications, and that the agents and factors of commerce shall, on each side, be restored to the possession of the rights, immunities, and prerogatives which they enjoyed before the war.

Secondly—That the citizens and subjects of the two powers shall equally and reciprocally enjoy in the states of both, all the rights which those of the most favored nations enjoy.

Thirdly—That the commodities and merchandise produced from the soil or manufactures of each of the two powers, shall be admitted reciprocally, without restriction, and without being liable for any duty which would not equally affect the commodities and merchandise of a similar nature imported by other nations.

Fourthly—That the French cloths may be immediately imported into Portugal, on the footing of the most favored merchandise.

Fifthly—That in other points all the stipulations inserted in the preceding articles, and not contrary to the present treaty, shall be provisionally executed until the conclusion of a treaty of definitive commerce.

VI. The ratifications of the present treaty shall be exchanged at Madrid within the term of 20 days at farthest.

Exchanged by duplicata, the 7th Vendemiaire in the 10 year of the French republic, (29th September, 1801.)

(Signed)

LUCIEN BUONAPARTE.

CYPRIANO RIBEIRO FREIRE.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, October 12th, 1801.

By the KING.

A PROCLAMATION

Declaring the Cessation of Arms, as well by Sea as Land, agreed upon between his Majesty and the French Republic, and enjoining the observation thereof.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS preliminaries for restoring peace between us and the French Republic were signed at London on the first day of this instant, October, by the plenipotentiary of us, and by the plenipotentiary of the French republic; and whereas, for the putting an end to the calamities of war as soon and as far as may be possible, it hath been agreed between us and the French republic as follows; that is to say, that as soon as the preliminaries shall be signed and ratified, friendship should be established between us and the French republic; by sea and land, in all parts of the world, and that all hostilities should cease immediately; and in order to prevent all cases of complaint and dispute which might arise on account of prizes which might be made at sea after the signature of the preliminary articles, it has been also reciprocally agreed, That the vessels and effects which might be taken in the British channel and in the North Seas, after the space of twelve days, to be computed from the exchange of the ratifications of the preliminary articles, should be restored on each side; that the term should be one month from the British channel and the North Sea as far as the Canary Islands including, whether in the Ocean or in the Mediterranean; two months from the said Canary Islands as far as the Equator; and lastly, five months in all other parts of the world, without any exception, or any more particular description of time or place: And whereas the ratification of the said preliminary articles between us and the French republic were exchanged by the respective plenipotentiaries of us, and of the French republic, on the 10th day of this instant October, from which day the several terms above mentioned of twelve days, of one month, of two months and of five months, are to be computed: And whereas it is our royal will and pleasure that the cessation of hostilities between us and the French republic should be agreeable to the several epochs fixed between us and the French republic, we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our privy

council, to notify the same to all our loving subjects; and we declare that our royal will and pleasure is, and we do hereby strictly charge and command all our officers both at sea or land, and all other subjects whatsoever, to forbear all acts of hostility, either by sea and land, against the French republic, and their allies, their vassals or subjects, from and after the respective times above mentioned, and under the penalty of incurring our highest displeasure.

Given at our court at Windsor the 12th day of this instant October, in the forty-first year of our reign, and in year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and one.

GOD save the KING.

At a court at Windsor, the 12th of October, 1801,
PRESENT.

The king's most excellent majesty in council.
His majesty in council was this day pleased to declare and order, that for the convenience and security of the commerce of his loving subjects, during the cessation of arms notified by his royal proclamation of this day's date, passes will be delivered as soon as they can be interchanged, to such of his subjects as shall desire the same, for their ships, goods and merchandises and effects, they duly observing the several acts of parliament which are or may be in force.

W. FAULKNER.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 10.

On Saturday last arrived the brig Betsey, Dams Fenner, master, from Havana, in distress, out 30 days. Eight days after Capt. F. left Havana, he was in sight of Charleston light; but a gale coming on was blown off the coast. Between the latitude of Savannah and Cape Canaveral, saw a ship distressed, could not speak her, but was informed by the capt. of a sch. who had, that she belonged to New-York. In lat. 31, 43, long. 81, 15, spoke the brig Phoenix, of this port, who had lost her main and fore-top-masts, with nearly all her sails. The sch. Hiram, has also put in here in distress, having lost all her sails.

Capt. F. spoke 20 sail in distress, most of which were endeavouring to get into this port to refit. The brig Pennman, of Charleston, was entirely lost, her crew and part of her cargo saved by a schooner from Providence, which has since arrived here.

Saturday arrived brig Phoenix, Capt. Callum, from Jamaica.

On the 12th October spoke the schooner, Alice, capt. Jasper, from Montego Bay, bound to Washington, N. Carolina, out 11 days. On the 19th spoke the ship Katy, capt. Thurston, from Anota Bay, Jamaica, out 26 days, bound to N. York. 24th spoke the schooner Fanny, Rogers, from Baltimore, bound to the Havannah, out 16 days. 25th spoke the schooner Dispatch, captain Thomas, from Boston, bound to the Havannah. November 2d spoke the brig Unanimous, from the Havannah, bound to Boston, out 13 days; also spoke the schooner Hiram of Charleston, in distress, all her sails split. November 5th, spoke brig Betsey, of Charleston, from the Havannah, bound to Charleston, out of provisions.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 13.

In lat. 32, 35, long. 79, 3. Captain Paine, of the schooner Galatea, spoke a brig from the Bay of Honduras, bound to Salem, out 20 days, short of provisions. Capt. P. divided his stock of provisions, and gave the greater part to them; being nearly in the latitude of the bar, the wind to the southward, and in the eastern edge of the Gulf Stream, was in so great a hurry to dispatch the brig's boat for fear of getting to the northward of the bar, that the name of the captain and brig was neglected to be taken down. The mate informed captain Paine that they had experienced a tremendous gale of wind, coming through the Gulf, which lasted without intermission from Sunday until the Friday following, and being obliged to carry sail to keep off the Florida shore, their sails had been entirely blown to pieces; that they had spoke with a vessel that had taken up the crew of another vessel, which had foundered in the gale; that they expected a number of vessels was lost on the Florida shore in the gale, as they had seen a number of vessels in distress, but owing to their own distressed situation, could not render them any assistance. The brig had all her after sails unbent, and they were trying to mend them.

NORFOLK, November 19.

Arrived the ship Almy, capt. Snow, 66 days from Liverpool—salt coal and dry goods: Warren, Almy, sailed the 11th day of Sept. and the same day spoke the ship George Washington, capt. Davis, 42 days from the river Mississippi, bound in. Sept. 15, off the Saltees, spoke the ship Re-Union, from Norfolk to Liverpool. Out 6, in long. 34, spoke the sch. Sally, capt. Swesey, from Rotterdam bound to Boston, out 27 days. Oct. 9, in long. 38, spoke the ship Belvidere, capt. Husley from New-York, bound to Lisbon, out 19 days. Oct. 21, in long. 50, spoke the ship Fair Eliza, capt. Craig, 33 days out from Cork, bound to New-York. Nov. 7, in long. 68, spoke a brig from New-York, loaded with lumber, lying too under reefed foresail. Nov. 9, in long. 72, spoke the schooner Chloe, capt. Brown, 29 days from Surinam bound to Boston. Off the Capes spoke the ship Woodrop Simms, 67 days from Dunkirk, bound to Baltimore.

Arrived the sloop Ruby, capt. Hole, 20 days from New-Providence—sugar, molasses, and logwood, captain—Off the Hole in the Wall, on the 29th Oct. spoke the brig Hero, of and from Newbury-port, bound to Havanna, out 15 days.

Arrived the British sloop Julianne, capt. Pitt, 18 days from Bermuda; ballast; J. Granbery.

Arrived, the sch'r Thomas, Hitchcock, from Montego Bay, left there the brig William, Clark, and sloop Sally, Roberts, of and bound to this port, to sail in ten days. Sailed in company with the sloop Three Sisters, Frisbee, for New-York. Oct. 27, in lat. 27, long. 80, spoke the sch'r Freedom, of and bound to Gloucester, (Mass) from Marianne in the island of Cuba.

Arrived, the brig Lucy Anne, Smith, from Port Republic, bound to N. York, in distress for provisions, &c. Oct. 30, in lat. 29, long. 30, spoke the sch'r Adventure, Smith, of and bound to Boston, from Havanna, 17 days out, in distress, having lost one man by the fever, and more sick; intended to make for Charleston. The British ship Eliza, Livingston, from Jamaica, bound to New-York, foundered on the 27th Oct. in lat. 28, 25, long. 32, in a gale of wind; the crew were picked up by the sloop Cicero, from Havanna, bound to Philadelphia, and part of them put on board the above brig.

Arrived the brig Albert, capt. Webb, from Antigua.

Alexandria Advertiser.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27.

Married last evening, by the Rev. Mr. Muir, Mr. JAMES S. SCOTT to Mrs. ADGATE, both of this place.

The ship Perseverance, arrived Baltimore, brings London papers to the 14th October, two days later than hitherto received. The only articles of moment by this arrival, which will be found in the preceding page, are a treaty of peace between France and Portugal, and a proclamation of his Britannic majesty, declaring a cessation of arms.

Extra of a letter from a gentleman at Gibraltar, to a friend in Providence, dated Sept. 14.

"The Americans now here are waiting for further intelligence from the commodore of the American Squadron, before they proceed up the Mediterranean. I expect the news by him will be a peace with Tripoli. We have advice here, that the Bashaw had already desired capt. Dale to meet him in Tripoli, to negotiate terms of peace. Dale very wisely, however, declined trusting himself in the hands of so treacherous an enemy, and replied that he would receive proposals on board his own ship, but would not land. They had not taken a single American the 15th of last month, which are the latest accounts from the commodore. As for the Algerines, you need feel no apprehensions on their score. They have not declared war; and the ship Washington, which failed in company with a vessel arrived here four days since, has on board the tribute for them. This will stop their threats.

"The two Tripolitans which I mentioned in my first letter as being here, still remain laid up and deserted by their crews and commanders, who had such a dread of

the American frigates as prevented their even attempting to go out. Their remaining force, according to the last accounts, was only five vessels, mounting altogether sixty-four guns, and having 420 men.—Of these, one of 16 guns and 80 men is captured, and it is hard if with three frigates and a schooner the remaining four cannot be kept in order. You may say they can equip more. They have, it is true, more small vessels; but cannot, according to the consul's account, who resided there, get men enough for them. I hope, however, we shall hear more from them soon, when you may rely on receiving the truth from me. If there is really danger, I will not deceive you in concealing it."

FROM THE PALLADIUM.

THE RESTORATOR.

AMERICAN LITERATURE.

IT is a general complaint, that literature, in this country, is little encouraged, and that learning meets not with its due rewards. But though the truth of the observation cannot be denied, yet, considering the inferiority of our means, compared with those of older countries, I think it is more the subject of regret than of complaint.

The first object, in a new country, is to obtain the necessities of life; persevering industry will procure its conveniences; but its luxuries are to be attained only by skilful agriculture and a flourishing commerce. Hence nations must become, in a degree, wealthy, before they become learned: For learning, however desirable is, after all, rather a luxury and an ornament, than a necessary of life.

After a nation has grown rich, education becomes an important object of attention; and the superfluous wealth of individuals is often judiciously expended to encourage literature and the arts. Colleges are founded and endowed, learning is encouraged and rewarded, readers are multiplied, and consequently books; a correct taste is cultivated, and the nation reaches the highest pitch of civilization. Such is the present situation of Great-Britain, and such, previously to the ravages of Vandalism, was the situation of France. The laborious Germans are pursuing the same track, and though less mercurial, may possibly in time arrive at the same eminence.

In America our seminaries are more slenderly endowed, and few of their professorships hold out any great temptations to avarice or ambition. Where learning is neither honorable nor lucrative, it cannot flourish. Though this is not precisely the case in this country, it is so in a great degree: and there are few men even of moderate talents, who long continue tutors in an American University. They generally undertake the task but for a short time, till they are established in some business or profession, where the emolument is less scanty. Our tutors, therefore, are necessarily a succession of tyros; who, in many instances, attempt to teach what they themselves have but imperfectly learnt. I am far from intending any censure of existing institutions. I mean merely to state facts, and trace some of the causes from which proceed our comparative inferiority in literature.

In Europe, boys continue seven and eight years at a grammar school, where a broad and deep foundation is laid for a solid structure of learning, and seldom enter the University till they have reached their eighteenth year. In America we are much more expeditious; and I am told that a gentleman now high in office, qualified himself for college by the preparatory study of six months. Education, thus rapidly dispatched, must consequently be superficial, and we must adopt a different system if we are ambitious of rivaling the literati of Europe. But we must first gain wealth and liberality greatly to encrease the establishment of our Universities.

Notwithstanding the humiliating theory of a visionary philosopher, there are no physical causes to prevent the American genius from reaching the highest eminence in the arts and sciences. In proportion to its opportunities, it has already exhibited as much talent and intellectual energy as the more highly cultivated genius of Europe. When we shall be as well able to reward the labours of learning, we shall doubtless, be as learned. When learning shall be rewarded with distinguished honours and lucrative offices, men of genius will employ themselves in its cultivation, and America may then expect to have her exploits recorded by some native Livy, and sung by some native Homer. But

this desirable event will not be accelerated by compiling Columbian dictionaries, or by inventing a jargon called the Columbian language. All such attempts will retard the progress of literature, and must tend, as far as they have influence, to carry us back to the dark ages.

In the interim, let us not be dissatisfied with our situation, but endeavor to improve it as our ability encreases. Many improvements have already been made in some of our Universities, and though much remains to be done, yet much has been done. If our knowledge is not so bulky as that of Europe, it is, however, spread over a much wider surface, and no body of peasantry in the world, I believe, has so much useful and general information, on the most interesting subjects, as the free and enlightened yeomanry of New-England.

To aid the cause of virtue and religion.

We cannot supply the monitorial department better than with the following extract from an excellent letter, which was written by J. G. Stedman, a military gentleman, when dangerously ill, to be delivered after his death to his son.

[Balance.]

"My dear John,

"As the last good I can do for you in this world, I join to the trifles I leave to you, these few directions, which I beg of you to read for my sake who always loved you. Above all things fear God, as the supreme author of all good; love him with all your heart, and be religious, but detest every tincture of hypocrisy. Regard your neighbour, that is, all mankind, of whatever nation, profession, or faith, while they are honest; and be ever so yourself, is the best policy in the end, depend upon it. Guard against indolence, it is the root of every evil; to which bad company gives the finishing stroke. Love economy without avarice, and be ever thyself thy best friend.

Fly from intemperance and debauchery, they will rot thy body, while they will be a canker to thy mind: to keep both sound, allow thyself never to be behind-hand with thy correspondents, with thy creditors, with thy daily occupation, and thy soul shall enjoy peace. By using moderate diet, exercise, and recreation, thy body shall possess health and vigor. Dear John, should fortune frown, which depend upon it she some times will, do then look round on thousands more wretched than thyself, and who, perhaps, did less deserve to be so, and be content—contentment is better than gold.—Wish not for death, because it is a sin; but scorn to fear it; be prepared for each hour, since come it must; while the good mind smiles at its sting, and defies through Christ, its point. Beware of passion and cruelty; the bravest men are always the most humane. Rejoice in good nature, not only to man, but to the meanest insect, yea to the whole creation; scorn to hurt any living being, but for thy food or thy defence. To be cruel is the portion of the coward; while to be brave and humane goes hand in hand, and pleases God. Obey as your duty those who are set over you; since, without knowing how to be obedient, none never knew how to command."

Sale by Auction.

Will be added to our sales to-morrow,

The remains of a Store,

Consisting of china, glass, and queens ware, hosiery, hats, gloves, and a number of other articles.

Also,

A variety of Household Furniture.

H. and T. MOORE,

Nov. 27.

Auctioneers.

Real Property at Auction.

TO-MORROW EVENING,

At three o'clock, will be sold, on the premises.

A Lot of Ground,

on St. Asaph Street, between King and Prince Streets; on which is erected a handsome two-story framed house, completely finished; now in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Patten. Part of the purchase money will be required in hand, and for the remainder a credit of 6 and 12 months will be given.

H. & T. MOORE, Auctioneers.

November 27.

To be Hired,

An excellent dining room for

and. Ensigns of the Printers.

Nov. 26.

2074

JAMES KENNEDY, jun.
Has for sale at retail, at his house in
Fairfax Street,
A general Assortment of
**Drugs, Patent Medicines,
Spices and Dye Stuffs.**

A few pipes of old Madeira Wine of an
excellent quality, and a few bottles of
Clover seed imported from London, which
he will sell low for cash, and to punctual
customers on a short credit.
Nov. 25. eo31+

New Hardware Store.

The Subscribers having commenced busi-
ness under the firm of
Hamilton and Green,
offer for sale at their store, corner of Prince
and Fairfax streets, formerly occupied by
Ricketts, Newton and Co. a general as-
sortment of

Hardware & Groceries.
**JAMES H. HAMILTON
CLEMENT GREEN.**

Oct. 1. eo
Just from Norfolk.

The Subscriber has for sale at his Store
Prince Street,
Fresh lemons by the box,
Sugar by the barrel,
Best English Cheese,
Rhode-Island Apples, by the barrel or
retail,
Excellent Cramberries,
China Oranges,
Some pickled Lobsters in jars, &c.

ABEL WILLIS.

Oct. 23. eo

Thomas & John Wright,
King Street, second door from Royal Street,
HAVE IMPORTED,
by the Prosperity, via Philadelphia, and
Six Sisters, Baltimore,
Irish Linens,
Scotch and Irish muslins,
Mens, boys and childrens' hats,
Worsted and cotton hosiery,
Black linen and bow strings, for hat-
ters, &c. &c.

Which with a general assortment of
DRY GOODS,
suitable for the season, they offer for sale
on the most reasonable terms, for cash.
Nov. 3. eo

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs
his Friends and the Public, that he has re-
moved his store into the brick house ad-
joining Messrs. James Russell & Co's,
where he has opened a neat assortment of
SEASONABLE GOODS,

Consisting of

Superfine, fine and coarse cloths, Ker-
seys, half thicks, flannels, coatings,
Kendal cottons, flannels, baizes, rose
and striped blankets, cassimeres, swan-
downs, plaids and jerseys, fancy cord,
velvets, fustians, stuffs, calicoes, Irish li-
nens, shawls, check handkerchiefs, beds
tickings, ticklenburg, ofsnaburg, &c.—
Gentlemen's fine hats of the newest fash-
ion and of a very superior quality, felt do.
by the case and by retail, children's
coarse and fine do. shoes, kid, stuff, and
leather slippers.—Loaf sugar, brown do.
in barrels, coffee in bags and barrels,
pepper and allspice, china and queen's
ware, which are now offered for sale on
the most reasonable terms.

JOSHUA RIDDLE.
Oct. 16. d5eo

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from Alexandria, on
Saturday evening the 14th inst. two Ne-
gro Women, viz. *Amie* and *Venus*: the
former about 18 years of age, 5 feet 4
inches high, stout made, of a yellowish
cast; had on, when she went off, a blue
cloth habit; said girl was purchased of
Mr. William Reed, and formerly lived
in the City of Washington, where I ex-
pect she is now lurking: the latter about
24 or 25 years of age, 4 feet 10 or 11
inches high, thin now with her young
child at the breast about 4 or 5 months
old, her apparel is not recollected: she
was purchased of a gentleman living in
Prince George's County, Maryland.—
Whoever will apprehend said women, and
deliver them to me in Alexandria, shall
receive the above reward, or 10 dollars
for each.

GEORGE LOCK.

Nov. 18. eo

COTTON & STEWART Have received, a large and general ASSORTMENT of BOOKS IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF POLITE LITERATURE;

Amongst which, are the following:
JEFFERSON'S Notes on Virginia, not pres'd.
Ed. Kotzebue's Plays, 2 vols. Ladies' Musi-
cal Magazine, Park's Travels, Stearns's View
of Society, Chesterfield's Letters, 4 vols. Cullen's
Practice of Physic, Watts on Health, Paley's
Philosophy, 2 vols. Gibbon's Surveying Moore's
Navigation, by Bunt, Burns's Poems, Millot's
Ancient History, 8 vols. Practical Education, 2
vols. Beauties of St. Pierre, Buchan's Family Phy-
sician, Fox's Book of Martyrs, 2 vols. Lee's
Memoirs, British State Trials, Robinson's Admi-
rality Reports, 2 vols. (to be combined) Gentle-
man and Ladies Preceptor, 2 vols. Hunter, on
the Blood, 2 vols. Caldwell's Memoirs, Willich's
Lectures, Martin's Law of Nations, Vattel's
Ditto, Newton on the Prophecies, 2 vols. Edin-
burgh Dispensatory, Elegant Extracts, Condi-
tions, Zimmerman on Solitude, Ditto on Na-
tional Felde, Blackstone's Commentaries, 4 vols.
Collection of Fables, 6 vols. Polite Education,
Tooke's Pantheon, Junius's Letters, 3 vols. Gu-
thrie's Geography, Kueke's Education, 2 vols.
Ditto Essays, 2 vols. Colbigan's Travels, Cook's
Voyages, 4 vols. Dambarger's Travels, &c. &c.

NOVELS.

The Armenian, 2 vols. Montalbert, 2 vols.
Antoinette, Tales of Wonder, (by Leiva) 2 vols.
My Uncle Thomas, 2 vols. Jack Smith, Spirit
of the Castle, Arthur Mervin, 2 vols. Clara
Howard, Ormond, Weiland, Maid of the Ham-
let, Vagabond, Sailor Boy, Achlin and Dim-
bayne, Romance of the Forest, 2 vols. Myse-
rics of Udalph, 3 vols. Louisa, Julia and the
Baron, Ghost Story, Tale of the Times, 2 vols.
Cumilla, 3 vols. Evelina, 2 vols. Mordaunt, 2 vols.
Family of Ortemburg, Negro, 2 vols. Black
Valley, Elton and Mordaunt, 2 vols. George
Barnwell, Mountain Cottage, Children of the
Abbey, 2 vols. Roichfort Family, Darcy, R-
milla de Varmonth, Oakdale Abbey, The Fair
Impostor, 3 vols. Edelfrida, 4 vols. Count de
Hoenferrn, 3 vols. Henrietta Mortimer, 2 vols.
Fashionable Daughter, Count Orlachen, Emma
Dorville, Scotch Heiress, 3 vols. Mills Batti-
mores, 2 vols. Advertisement for a Husband, 2
vols. Wandering Islander, 2 vols. Corvelia Sed-
ley, 4 vols. Tom Jones, 3 vols. Edward, by
Moore, 2 vols. Mordaunt, by Ditto, 2 vols.
Reuben an Rachel, Girl of the Mountains, 2 vols.
Mythic Cottage, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Bibles, Testaments, Prayers, Common Prayer
Books; Dilworth, Webster, Universal, Pearce,
London, and Rational Spelling Books, Primers,
and a large collection of Histories and Childrens'
Books, Writing and Letter Paper, and Paper
Hangers, Wafers, Quills, Ink Powder, Violin
Strings, Playing Cards, Song Books, and Blank
Books, &c. &c.

ALMANACS for the year 1802, by the
groce, dozen, or single.
Country Shopkeepers supplied on the low-
est terms.
October 29. A

JOHN G. LADD HAS FOR SALE,

Coarse and fine salt,
Russia sheeting and Duck,
West India and N. E. rum,
Molasses, Sugar and Coffee,
Hyson, hysonskin, } Teas of the best qua-
Souchon and bohea } lity,
A few casks Madeira wine,
Do. hls. beef,
Mould and dipt candles,
7 by 9 window glass,
Soap, cheese and tbad,
Men and women's shoes,
Writing and wrapping paper,
Cotton and wool in bags,
1 box linen checks,
1 do. playing cards,
1 do. Dutch quills,
Sewing twine,
A few crates and boxes glass ware,
Pepper, nutmegs, allspice, allum,
Plaster of Paris, &c. &c.
Oct. 14. d

Alexandria County, ff.

I do hereby certify, that

Rich. Leonard bro't before me Abraham
Faw, one of the justices of peace for said
county, as a trespassing estray, a COW,
with black and white spots, on which
were the following marks, viz. an un-
derbit out of each year, about 5 years old
and appraised to Four Pounds Ten Shil-
lings current money.

Given under my hand this 7th day of
November, 1801.

A. FAW.

The above notice is given,
that whoever has lost said Cow may have
her again on application to the subscriber,
near Col. Wren's tavern, on the Leef-
burg road leading to Alexandria, on prov-
ing property and paying charges.

RICH. LEONARD.

Nov. 9. 1801

All persons having claims a-
gainst the subscriber are requested to pre-
sent their accounts immediately.—Such as
are not so debited will please to make payment
in my office, at Mr. James Keith, jun.
JAMES FORTY.

Nov. 10. 1801

Roberts and Griffith HAVE FOR SALE,

Madeira,
Port,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
And Teneriffe
12 pipes Bourdeaux brandy,
A few pipes nice Holland gin,
Jamaica and Antigua rum,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson Skin,
And Souchon
10,000 lbs St. Domingo Coffee in bags,
Loaf,
Lump, and } SUGARS,
Brown
Raisins, Cinnamon, Pepper,
Allspice, Nutmegs, Indigo,
Madder, Copperas, Allum,
Brimstone, Snuff, Mustard,
Salt Petre, Segars, Molasses,
Wine and Cyder Vinegar, &c.
Also,
5000 gallons Stone Ware, assorted,
40 groce porter and claret bottles,
30 boxes Window Glass, and
A few barrels fresh Timothy Seed.
Oct. 28. 2aw8t

Valuable Property for Sale.

At the little Falls of Potomack,
About three miles from George-Town
and the City of Washington, and ten
from Alexandria.

172 acres of Land, upon which
are a dwelling house and sundry other im-
provements, several stone quarries and fish
ponds, and two vacant mill seats.

Two undivided third parts of 7
acres of Land, upon which are a merchant
mill, with three pair of French burr mill
stones and every necessary, complete, for
manufacturing flour to the best advantage,
and with a little manual labor as possible;
a brewery and distillery, a granary, a
miller's house, a brewer's house, cooper's
shop, &c. and a vacant mill seat.

Two undivided third parts of
200 acres of land, adjoining the 7 acres
and 172 acres abovementioned, upon which
are several stone quarries and fish
ponds.

The purchaser of the above pro-
perty, will have an assignment of a lease
for the other undivided third part, of which
there will be 6 years to come from the first
day of September next.

The stone on the above lands is
equal in goodness to any, and superior to
most foundation stone on the river—ves-
sels of any burthen that can go to George-
Town, can go up to the mill and stone
quarries.

Any person or persons, who may incline
to purchase, will of course view the pre-
mises, therefore it is not thought necessary
to be more particular.

For terms apply to Gen. Uriah Forrest,
at George-Town, or to

PHILIP R. FENDALL,
Alexandria.

June 29. 1801

By the Levy Court of Balti- more County.

August 12th, 1801.

Resolved, That the Inspector
of tobacco at Fell's Point in the city of
Baltimore, pass no tobacco in hogheads,
the size and dimensions of which are not
agreeable to the act of Assembly, estab-
lishing and fixing the same.

“Act of November session, 1789,
chapter 26, section 35, and for prevent-
ing packing of tobacco in unfizeable casks.
Be it enacted, That no tobacco shall be
passed or accounted lawful tobacco, ex-
cept tobacco in parcels, unless the same
shall be packed in hogheads not exceed-
ing forty-eight inches in the length of the
stave, and seventy inches in the whole
diameter with the staves at the crose and
bulge; and the owner of tobacco packed
in any hoghead of greater dimensions,
shall repack the same in fizeable hog-
heads, as herein before expressed, at his
own expence, before the time shall be
passed.

By order,
Wm. MERRON, Clerk.

Oct. 13—1801

The Subscriber will
take a young man of good character in
the study of Medicine.

JAMES CRANE.

Oct. 16. 1801

LAND FOR SALE.

A Farm of about 500 acres on Goose
creek, in the county of Loudoun, about
3 miles from Middleburg, on which there
are a pretty good framed dwelling house
and a good apple orchard of choice grafted
fruit. The land is of that quality which
may be highly improved by ploughing. For
further particulars apply to Mr. James
Keith, jun. of Alexandria.

RAWLEIGH COLSTON.

Sept. 26. 3m 1aw

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Contemplating a removal from the
District of Columbia, as soon
as he can close his own standing
concerns, OFFERS FOR SALE,
THE FOLLOWING
Very valuable Property.

One undivided half of a FARM
adjoining the Great Falls of Potomac, on which
is a good House, a new Barn, and some ex-
cellent Meadow—Also, a FORGE, 50 by 60
feet, covered with tin, and a Coal and Iron
House, situated on the Canal made by the Po-
mac Company, and the right of cutting the
wood for 900 years on a large parcel of land ad-
joining—much of this wood is convenient to the
river, and may be readily transported to George-
Town, the Federal City, or this place. The
other half may be purchased.

Three-Eighths of about eleven
hundred acres of LAND, in Berkeley county, ad-
joining the lands of the United States, at Keep-
Troyce Furnace and Harper's Ferry—more than
half of it is in wood, and the remainder good
farming land. The other five-eighths may also
be purchased.

An undivided moiety of 36
Acres of LAND in the Common of Alexandria,
and adjoining the town, chiefly under fence of cedar
posts and chestnut rails.

A large and handsome Brick
DWELLING HOUSE, 50 by 40 feet, with a
brick Stable, Smoke House, and Well of excel-
lent water—The Garden and Yard paved in—
The House is not quite finished. It will be sold
either in its present state, or finished as may suit
the purchaser.

A number of LOTS on the
new wharf, made by Mr. Herbert, Mr. Wilson,
and the subscriber, between Fairfax Street and the
river Potomac; and, also, the division of the said
wharf, made from Mr. Thompson's by a 20 feet
street.

An undivided half of a LOT
on the west side of Fairfax Street, above Queen
Street, on which the house was burnt last winter.
For particulars, with respect to titles and
terms, apply to

JOHN POTTS.

Alexandria, Oct. 17. 1801

For Sale,

Three hundred and sixty-five
acres of LAND, lying in the county of
Fauquier, near the Blue Ridge, adjoining
the manor of Leeds: the above land is
fertile and well situated for farming; it is
convenient to five merchant mills, the far-
thest not more than six miles; there is on
the land between 40 and 50 acres of mea-
dow ground, three of which are in grass,
and twelve will be put in grass next fall:
there are also 100 young, bearing apple
trees of excellent fruit, and a variety of
other fruit trees. The buildings on the
above land are indifferent.

Also,

Another tract adjoining, un-
der lease for three lives, containing 402
acres, subject to the annual rent of twenty
dollars: there are on the land a one story
frame house, thirty by twenty eight feet,
with two rooms on a floor, a young apple
orchard of an hundred trees, and a nursery
of about three hundred trees of excellent
fruit; there are also on the above land 12
or 15 acres of meadow ground between 3
and 4 of which are in grass.

The subscriber wishes to sell both tracts
together, any person inclinable to purchase
will please to apply to

JOHN KEITH, senior,

living on the premises.

Nov. 23. 3m 1aw

Twenty-Five Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on Monday last from
the subscriber, a Mulatto Boy, named
DANIEL,

about 14 years of age, has straight light
hair, two scars on his head; had on,
when went away, a blue round jacket,
coarse shirt and trousers, a pair of shoes
bound and lined. Whoever will appre-
hend said boy and confine him in any jail,
or any other way, so that I get him again,
shall receive the above reward.

JAMES ROGERS.

N. B. Any person apprehending said
Mulatto boy is requested to bring him
to Joseph Spooner, or to give him notice thereof.

Nov. 9. 1801

PRINTED DAILY BY

E. SNOWDEN 25 1aw